The Queenstown News.

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There Will be a Change After the War

After the last war, the American people were definitely sick and tired of militarism and all that it involved. Working on the theory that 'the war to end wars" had been finally fought and won, the American people and their government proceeded to scrap their military power with astonishing speed. A large part of the Navy was scuttled.TheArmy was reduced to 130,000 men —a smaller force than was maintained by many a fourth-class European power. The Air Force was reduced almost to the vanishing point. Appropriations for all the military services were cut to the absolute bone, despite the warnings and pleadings of such foresighted commanders as General MacArthur, who was convinced that another and greater war was coming and said to the disbelieving nation. We withdrew ourselves from our foreign commitments as swiftly as possible, and pursued a policy of 100 per cent isolation.

The American people seem to think in very different terms today. They, and their leaders in both parties, are coming to realize the immense obligations which our world leadership will impose on us after, as well as during the war. As the United States News puts it, after the war, "The world will be in no shape to run itself. . There will be the task of policing and of putting on their feet the 300,000,000 people of Europe. There will be the task of dealing with 80,000,00 people of Japan. . . A year or two may elapse between the last battle and the actual peace treaty. During this period. . . large occupational forces will be needed. The size of the task involved indicates a force of 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 men outside the United States."

No one regards this prospect with any particular pleasure. Instead, it is regarded as a matter of sheer necessity, whether we like it or not. And thre is an amazing unanimity of opinion as to what must be done. For instance, both Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Willkie, who hold extremely opposed points of view on many vital domestic issues, see almost eye to eye when it comes to America's role as stabilizer and policeman in the post-war world. Former President Hoover is co-author of a thoughtful new book in which he too argues that the American destiny lies in a kind of internationalism which is the direct antithesis of our national attitude during the '20s. And American industrial leaders, in all fields of enterprise, hold similar opinions. There is, of course, much argument as to the basic principles which must underly that policy.

It will cost a great deal of money to police and rehabili tate the world. It will require the maintenance of a gigantic Air Force, and of a very large Navy and Army It may involve outright gifts to stricken nations. It will mean that, in the interest of world peace, we will have to forego some of our past trade advantages, and dispense with high tariffs and other barriers to commerce. But, it is argued, the cost of doing this, gigantic as it may be, is far less than the cost of fighting a terrible war every generation or two It is also argued that, due to the incredible production machine we will have at the war's end, our national income will be so high that we will be able to afford expenditures which would have been impossible in the past.

This, of course, is a form of imperialism. But its principal spokesmen, such as Wallace, Welles, Roosevelt, Hoover and Willkie, say that it will have a little in common with the imperialism of the past. They say it will not be based, as was the old imperialism, on subject peoples. Instead, it is to be based on more or less equal peoples, with each given full opportunity to share in the wealth and progress of the world.

There are skeptics who doubt that all this can be done. Even its zealous advocates admit that it is a colossal undertaking. It will be a journey of economic and social exploration for which there are neither charts nor precedents. But millions of men and women believe that unless it succeeds, "the last, best hope of earth" will be lost, and a new dark age will come upon the world.

NOT TOO HOT NOT TOO COLD

Remeber These Three

Dixon and Aldrich and Pastula. Do you remember? The three navy flyers whose plane went down in mid-Pacific, who existed thirty-four days and journeyed a thousand miles and lived through a typhoon on a rubber life raft eight feet long and four feet wide. . . . Now do you remember

The men, who, barely alive, came ashore standing up because they didn't want any Japs to find them crawling? . . . . Yes you remember.

Remember, then, every time you use your car, that the rubber built into it and the rubber on its wheels would have made four of those rafts like that which saved Dixon and Aldrich and Pastula.

Paper is a Fire Hazard

The War Production Board recently reported that its "Salvage for Victory" program met with so great a public response that there is now a surplus of waste paper, and no need now for further collections, except in a few certain territories. As a result, it is likely that paper already collected may be stored for some time. Unless certain rules are carefully followed, storage of paper will create a grave fire hazard.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters has issued a simple set of commonsense rules, which should be vigorously observed in handling waste paper now and in the future. The paper should be tightly tied bundles and whenever available a bailing machine should be used. When paper is sorted and handled, there should be no smoking. Church schools, club houses and other public or semi-public buildings should not be used for prolonged storage. When the paper is stored, suitable aisles should be maintained between piles. Care must be taken to see that the windows are not blocked, that the paper is not piled directly against walls and that it is not scattered loosely about. The storage place should be periodicaly inspected by a fireman or some other expert.

In the home, similar safeguards are essential. If the paper is stored in the basement, it should either be kept in a covered box or tied in bundles not over eighteen inches high. Bundles should not be stacked on top of each other, and storage must be well away from furnaces or stoves. Matches should never be struck near the paper.

The observance of such rules as these will go a long way toward eliminating the danger of fire. Safety lies in understanding the hazards—and then taking the definite steps that will offset the.m.

Sparrows and Japanese Beetles

I have been under the impression that birds would not eat Japanese beetles, but to my surprise I have seen sparrows doing a swell job on them this summer.

Late this afternoon, when the beetles had settled down for the night, a sparrow flew into one of my trees, causing numerous beetles to fall. The sparrow quickly disabled four before they could get away and then ate them. Upon looking around I saw numbers of other sparrows doing the same thing. If this can be multiplied by the number of sparrows in existance, it is rather encouraging and I think you should give the sparrows worthy praise and notoriety.

One Way Out

Price Administrator Leon Henderson insists that subsidies are necessary to assist certain industries in oberving price ceilings. In other words, if prices are to remain at fixed levels, the government will have to help such industries make up for increases in operating cost which are completely beyond the industries' control.

A very notable example of that is found in oil. Due to the loss and transfer of tankers, it is necessary to ship oil overland. The cost of that is a great higher than shipment by water. But, if the OPA permitted the oil industry to increase its retail cost enough to compensate for this, an inflationary cycle would be started. To quote John A. Brown, president of Socony-Vacuum, "A higher price for fuel oil, for example, would rraise the cost of operation of public utilities, and the utilities might then have proper grounds for asking for higher rates to the consumer. The war has provided an object lesson in the fact that everything in this world is connected in some way or other with everything else. It is our opinion that the Government should currently provide for cash reimbursement of such special programs as the railway tank car movement, undertaken at Government request."

Subsidy is an unpleasant and unpopular word and, in normal times, it should be. But the kind of subsidies. Mr. Henderson is fighting for are of a very unusual kind. They are purely temporary, and would be abandoned as soon as normal business methods can be resumed. they are a part of the emergency—part of a war ecenomy which cannot be judged in terms of apeace economy. In justice to industry, both producing and retailing, and to the consumer as well, the subsidy plan seems the only way out.

Don't Let These New Rackets Fool You

How a fresh crop of swindlers and gyps have sprung from our war shortages, to separate us from dollars needed for war bonds. An enlightening article you will want to read in the July 26th issue of The American Weekly. The big magazine distributed with the Baltimore Sunday American. On sale at all Newsstands.

We are Proud

to be of service in our nation's war effort. It's up to you farmers to produce food for freedom. And it's up to us to supply you with the feed without which you can't produce! Together we can do an important job for Victory. We're ready to work with you . . .don't wait call on us.

CARTER & YATES MILLING CO.

PHONE CENTREVILLE 209

Trouble on the Farm

The statistics show that farm income has risen substantially during the past year. What the statistics do not show is that the farmers costs have also risen heavily—and that such problems as labor are getting steadily worse.

Dairy farming is a case in point. Cows must be milked twice a day, seven days a week. Expert experienced labor is necessary. But the farmer must pay several times as much for this kind of labor as he used to, even when he can get it. In many areas, it is virtually unobtainable at any price. Workers have gone to the cities, attracted by the high wages and relatively short hours of war industries.

The consumer wants cheap milk, and in many states milk is a public utility, with its price controlled by state boards. But the farmer can't sell milk at a fixed price if his labor cost steadily rises. As yet, no one seems to have any feasible solution to this problem. It simply illustrates that, contrary to the belief of many city people, everything isn't perfect down on the farm.

CLASSIFIED

2 cents per word, first insertion, Additional insertions, 1c. per word. Cards of Thanks, 50 cents. In Memoriam Notices, $1.00

GARAGE FOR RENT—Apply to Mrs. Catherine Crouch, Queenstown, Md. or Phone 2681.

WANTED FARM LABORER—Married men preferred. $60 per month, house, garden, milk, fire wood, two killing hogs. Apply to M. W. Aker.

TWO WATER FRONT BUNGALOWS FOR SALE—5 and 7 rooms. Situated on Winchester Creek. ½-acre of land each. Apply to ERNEST BURNS, Grasonville, Md.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

At Private Sale

6 h. p. Gasoline Engine, $10, 1 h. p. gasoline engine, $5, Rotary pump practically new, for pumping water for stock, $10, Sorghum syrup Out fit—14 ft. automatic skimming pan. Chattanooga No. 70 power presser, doors, grates, etc., Cost $225, will sell for $100, finance. 1-row corn planter, shop worn, $10, McCormick 1-horse mower, 3½ ft. cut, replaced by larger mower. $10. Fodder cutter hand, $5, 50 Hotbed Sashes with glass, $1.50 each., 50 hotbed Sashes without glass 50c. each.

These are bargains if you have need for them.

M. W. Aker. Queenstown, Md.

IN THE DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY

Vote For The Present Chief Judge

STEPHEN R. COLLINS

Competent

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Well suited for that important office in which he has been tried and tested for two years.

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Joseph N. Wheatley,
Political Agent.

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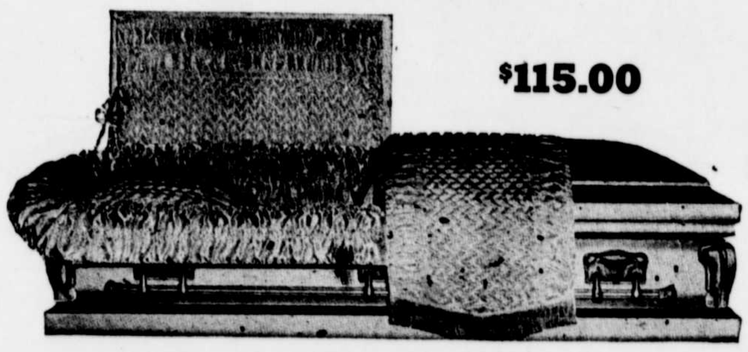

Heavy gauge metal, Extension Bar Handles with End Handles. Silver Finish Shades. Interior designed for this casket of Princess Satin, eggshell color.

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